

FINDING OF EMERGENCY

The Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture finds that an emergency exists. This regulation is being amended as an emergency regulation necessary for the immediate preservation of the general welfare, within the meaning of Government Code Section 11346.1.

Description of Specific Facts Which Constitute the Emergency:

The Department of Food and Agriculture has found that oak mortality disease (sudden oak death) caused by a fungus, *Phytophthora ramorum*, presents a clear and present danger to the native stands of oak and other trees, the nursery industry, other agricultural commodities and plant life (including ornamental plantings) of California. Section 3700 implements a program to arrest the artificial spread of the disease. Continued action is necessary to contain and minimize the destructive impact of this pest and disease at the earliest possible time. On April 9, 2004, the Administrator of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) issued the first emergency order restricting the interstate movement of nursery stock from California nurseries located outside the area regulated under Section 3700. On April 22, 2004, USDA, APHIS issued a new order that replaced that issued on April 9, 2004. On April 23, 2004, USDA, APHIS issued a clarification of its April 22, 2004 order. Through this last federal emergency order and its subsequent clarification, the USDA, APHIS identified additional plant species as regulated associated articles and as such, these associated articles are prohibited interstate movement from all California nurseries unless properly certified under the provision of the federal emergency order.

Since April 2004, the USDA, APHIS has issued a series of federal emergency orders that amended the articles regulated including on: 1) August 5, 2004, 2) December 21, 2004, 3) August 3, 2005, 4) September 14, 2005, 5) November 15, 2005 (effective November 28, 2005), 6) February 10, 2006 (effective February 20, 2006), 7) March 14, 2006 (effective March 31, 2006) and 8) July 17, 2006 (effective August 1, 2006). As a result, it was necessary to make emergency amendments to the State's regulation governing the intrastate movement of hosts and associated articles (nursery stock) to be

consistent with these federal orders. Without a parallel State regulation that is substantially the same as the federal domestic quarantine and related federal orders, the USDA cannot regulate less than the entire State.

On September 21, 2006 the USDA issued another federal emergency order that becomes effective October 10, 2006. The USDA has deemed this action necessary due to the identification of additional plant taxa that can be infected by *P. ramorum* and that needs to be regulated as “hosts” or “associated hosts” in order to control the artificial spread of this disease.

This federal order specifically affects the interstate movement of nursery stock from the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Under authority of this order, nurseries operating under a compliance agreement may continue to ship “Hosts and Associated Plants” including these newly listed plants. Any other nurseries containing these newly listed associated plants must be properly inspected, sampled and tested and placed under a Compliance Agreement by October 10, 2006, to be able to move plants interstate.

This action is authorized by the Plant Protection Act of June 20, 2000, as amended, Section 412(a), 7 U.S.C. 7712(a), which authorizes the United States Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant part, or article if the Secretary determines the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the dissemination of a plant pest within the United States.

The September 21, 2006 federal order adds eight new plant species to its revised “APHIS List of Hosts and Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum* (Revision dated September 11, 2006).” This includes: *Castanopsis orthacantha* (Castanopsis), *Cornus kousa* x *Cornus capitata* (Cornus Norman Haddon), *Distylium myricoides* (myrtle-leaved distylium), *Eucalyptus haemastoma* (Scribbly gum), *Ilex purpurea* (Oriental holly), *Loropetalum chinense* (Loropetalum), *Manglietia insignis* (red lotus tree) and *Parakmeria lotungensis* (Eastern joy lotus tree). These plants are not currently listed as regulated

under Section 3700. Therefore, to ensure harmonization with the federal order, these plants are also being added to Section 3700(c) as “associated articles.”

Koch’s postulates were completed for the following four associated hosts: *Acer pseudoplatanus* (planetree maple), *Aesculus hippocastanum* (horse chestnut), *Laurus nobilis* (bay laurel) and *Michelia doltsop* (Michelia). As a result, these plants were deleted from the “Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*” and added to the list, “Proven Hosts Regulated for *Phytophthora ramorum*.” Therefore, to ensure harmonization with the federal order, these changes are also being made to Section 3700(c).

A March 14, 2006 Federal Domestic Quarantine Order (effective March 31, 2006) added “Rosa ‘Meidiland,’” a group of cultivated roses to the list of regulated nursery stock. The September 21, 2006 emergency federal order clarifies the listing for that entry. The USDA has determined that the specific cultivars of rose which have been found in a nursery setting infected with *P. ramorum* are consistently found with “tags” applied by the grower, which will identify specific cultivars. A nursery under a federal compliance agreement necessary to ship regulated articles interstate, has to identify for inspectors which roses in stock match these listed cultivars with corresponding tags. Those roses the USDA has determined are regulated under the Federal Domestic Quarantine Order dated March 14, 2006, as “Rosa ‘Meidiland’” are: “Rosa (specific cultivars): Royal Bonica (tagged: “MEImodac”), Pink Meidiland (tagged: “MEIpoque”), Pink Sevillana (tagged: “MEIgeroka”). Therefore, to ensure harmonization with the federal order, these changes are also being made to Section 3700(c).

As the latest federal order becomes effective on October 10, 2006, the Department is proposing these emergency amendments to Section 3700(c) to continue to provide the necessary regulatory framework for a State program to continue to arrest the intrastate and interstate spread of this disease and be in compliance with the September 21, 2006 federal order.

The Department proposes to amend this regulation because it is necessary to continue to have authority for an established statewide program in order to arrest the artificial spread of the disease to additional areas and harmonize the State's regulation governing the intrastate movement of nursery stock with the latest federal order that governs the interstate movement of California nursery stock. Immediate amendment of this regulation is necessary to mitigate the effects of this disease on the agricultural industry, which includes native tree stands. Additionally, it is necessary to immediately amend this regulation to avoid more stringent federal restrictions being placed against the State to prevent the interstate movement of articles and commodities that may carry *Phytophthora ramorum*. Without the immediate implementation of this proposed regulatory action, the USDA, APHIS may consider the entire state as infested with *Phytophthora ramorum*, rather than just the current 14 regulated counties. If this were to occur, there would likely be additional detrimental quarantine requirements directed against California commodities by our international trade partners.

These facts and circumstances clearly indicate that the spread of oak mortality disease presents a clear and imminent danger to property and, therefore, constitutes an emergency. The Department is therefore compelled to take immediate action to mitigate the damage to property and preserve the general welfare.

The Department has determined that *Phytophthora ramorum* is a serious forest pest for which control is required to prevent further spread and harm to forests, parks, commercial and urban landscapes, and watersheds. This disease is known to occur in 14 California counties. Oak mortality disease is serious due to the fact that it kills tanoak, coast live oak, and black oak trees. The pest has been confirmed as infecting Shreve's oak and non-oak species such as rhododendron, huckleberry, bigleaf maple, California buckeye, California coffeeberry, manzanita, and toyon and other hosts causing foliar and stem disease symptoms.

Phytophthora ramorum has the capability of causing significant irreparable harm to California's forest industry and environment. While the Department's compliance with the

Administrative Procedure Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are separate actions, they can be interrelated. Although the amendment of specific regulatory authority can be the beginning of a project and therefore covered by CEQA, this is a ministerial action for an emergency and an action also for the protection of natural resources and the environment by a regulatory agency and is therefore exempt from the requirements of the CEQA statutes, under PRC Section 21080, and under Sections 15268, 15269, 15307 and 15308 of the CEQA Guidelines.

The proposed emergency amendments of Section 3700(c) will establish new hosts and associated articles that are regulated. To protect California's agricultural industry, it is necessary to immediately regulate movement of hosts and potential carriers that may transfer the pest from the infested area. Therefore, it is necessary to amend Section 3700(c) on an emergency basis, effective October 10, 2006.

Authority and Reference Citations

Authority: Sections 407, 5321 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code.

Reference: Sections 24.5, 5321, and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code; Sections 11425.50 and 11440.10, Government Code; Section 1084 *et seq.*, Code of Civil Procedure.

Informative Digest

Existing law obligates the Department of Food and Agriculture to protect the agricultural industry in California and prevent the spread of injurious pests (Food and Agricultural Code, Sections 401 and 403). Existing law also provides that the Secretary may establish, maintain, and enforce such regulations as he deems necessary to prevent the spread of pests to protect California's agricultural industry (Food and Agricultural Code, Section 5322).

Section 3700. Oak Mortality Disease Control.

The proposed emergency amendment of Section 3700(c) will establish *Acer pseudoplatanus* (planetree maple), *Aesculus hippocastanum* (horse chestnut), *Laurus*

nobilis (bay laurel) and *Michelia doltsop* (Michelia) as hosts under the articles and commodities covered by the regulation. The proposed emergency amendment of Section 3700(c) will also establish *Castanopsis orthacantha* (Castanopsis), *Cornus kousa x Cornus capitata* (Cornus Norman Haddon), *Distylium myricoides* (myrtle-leaved distylium), *Eucalyptus haemastoma* (Scribbly gum), *Ilex purpurea* (Oriental holly), *Loropetalum chinense* (Loropetalum), *Manglietia insignis* (red lotus tree) and *Parakmeria lotungensis* (Eastern joy lotus tree) as associated articles under the articles and commodities covered by the regulation. The proposed emergency amendment of Section 3700(c) will also establish the specific cultivars of Rosa: Royal Bonica (tagged: “MEImodac”), Pink Meidiland (tagged: “MEIpoque”), Pink Sevillana (tagged: “MEIgeroka”) covered by the regulation. The effect of the changes to the regulation is to provide authority for the State to regulate movement of these new “associated hosts” and potential carriers of disease from the regulated area to prevent artificial spread of the pest to non-infested areas to protect California's agricultural industry and the environment.

Mandate on Local Agencies or School Districts

The Department of Food and Agriculture has determined that Section 3700 does not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts, except that the agricultural commissioner of a county under regulation has a duty to enforce it. No reimbursement is required under Section 17561 of the Government Code because the 14 affected agricultural commissioners requested that they be added to the regulation.

Cost Estimate

The Department has also determined that no savings or increased costs to any state agency, no reimbursable costs or savings under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of the Government Code to local agencies or school districts, no nondiscretionary costs or savings to local agencies or school districts, and no costs or savings in federal funding to the State will result from the proposed action.